

is informed of what is past, the better he will know how to conduct himself for the future.¹

Although Elyot advised not to detain a child too long in tedious grammar but to let his interest select the matter, logic and rhetoric played an important part in the education of the courtier. Sir Humphrey Gilbert listed logic and rhetoric first in importance in the subject matter to be taught a gentleman.² Elyot, too, advises the teaching of Logic and rhetoric, "After that XIV yeres be passed of a child's age, his master if he can, or some other, studiously exercised in the arte of an oratour, shall first rede to hym some what of that part of logike that is called Topica, eyther of Cicero, or els of that noble clerke of Alemaine, which late floured, called Arigiola whose worke prepareth invention, tellynge the place from whens an argument for the profe of any mater may be taken with little studie; and that lesson, with moche and diligent lernynge havynge mixte there with none other exercise, will in the space of half a yere be perfectly kanned. Immediately after that, the arte of Rhetorike wolde be sembably taught, either in greke, out of Hermogenes or of Quintilian in latine."³ Chesterfield, a most correct and finished speaker himself, knows the value of pure speech, "The first thing you should attend to is, to speak whatev r language you do speak in its greatest purity, and according to the rules of Grammar; for we must never offend against grammar nor make use of

1. Chesterfield's Letters to His Son, p 12, Letter XVI.

2. Doctrine of English Gentleman, p 133.

3. The Booke Named the Governour, p 41.